

Agency Letterhead

NAME: OFFENDER, JOE AL
REFERRAL DATE: 02/15/2008

DOB: 12/10/1959

IDENTIFIER: DOC# 33872
AIM REPORT DATE: 02/26/2008

[REDACTED] = data merged into a template Word document from the database. Contents of the report can be added to or changed by the report writer.

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

JOE AL OFFENDER is a 42-year-old DIVORCED, CAUCASIAN MALE. Mr. Offender resides at 1000 Main Street, Milwaukee. He has lived at this address for the past 5 years with his mother. He is a lifelong Milwaukee resident. This information has been verified with his mother, Mary Offender.

CURRENT CHARGES

Defendant is charged with one count of BURGLARY (2008-CF-90).

CRIMINAL HISTORY

According to SELF-REPORT, CCAP, REVIEW OF OTHER AVAILABLE RECORDS and an INTERVIEW WITH THE DEFENDANT on 02/19/2008, Mr. OFFENDER was first arrested at age 22, has 3 prior arrests, 1 previous adult conviction for FORGERY and 0 prior episodes of adult prison confinement. ... can add more detail of the offender's previous arrests/convictions, compliance with previous episodes of community supervision, time between last involvement in criminal justice system and the date of current crime, etc... .

PRIOR COMMUNITY-BASED SUPERVISION OCCURRENCES

Insert information relative to compliance with prior episodes of pretrial supervision, probation and/or extended supervision.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY

Mr. Offender completed the 10th grade at North Division High School. He has not obtained his GED/HSED.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Mr. Offender is not employed. He reports last employment through a temp service approximately 1.5 years ago.

RISK: (assessed risk to commit further crime in the community)

Using the Milwaukee County Pretrial Risk Assessment Tool, the defendant assessed as presenting low to moderate for pretrial misconduct. Identified risk factors include previous failure to appear.

Using the LSI-R Risk and Needs Assessment, the defendant is assessed as presenting a LOW-to-MODERATE level of risk to commit a new crime.

Elevated risk factors include:

- Education/Employment

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- Financial Stability
- Alcohol/Drug Use

NEEDS: (assessed needs that are directly related to the individual's criminal behavior)

High Needs to Reduce Risk: EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION/VOCATIONAL,
SUBSTANCE ABUSE (alcohol)

Assets to Reduce Risk: FAMILY/MARITAL RELATIONSHIPS
MOTIVATION TO CHANGE

UNCOPE/AODA SCREENING AND LEVEL OF TREATMENT:

For defendants with identified AODA use/problems, insert information relative to defendant's substance use history and results of UNCOPE.

MENTAL HEALTH HISTORY:

For defendants with identified mental health problems, insert information relative to the defendant's history and results of the "Brief Jail Mental Health Screen".

OFFENDER'S RESPONSIVITY/READINESS FOR CHANGE:

Insert results of the "Stages of Change Readiness and Treatment Eagerness Scale (SOCRATES).

LIMITATIONS/UNIQUE NEEDS: (assessed motivation to change, learning style, gender and cultural needs)

To increase risk reduction and treatment intervention effect, the following factors presented by the defendant need to be taken into account by the supervising agency and/or treatment provider when creating an intervention plan:

- CONCENTRATION PROBLEMS ARE EVIDENT
- MAY HAVE A LEARNING DISABILITY
- HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS

The defendant's assessed overall level of motivation to engage in change can be characterized as MODERATE, meaning the defendant recognizes a need to change and/or is already making changes to his or her behavior, but requires oversight and support to maintain any gains. ... can add more information related to the defendant's expressed level of motivation to change, degree of support from others to successfully engage in interventions that are intended to effect change, and whatever the defendant may be involved in to address his/her risk to engage in future criminal acts.

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAM AVAILABILITY:

In view of the defendant's assessed risk, needs and presenting limitations or unique needs, the following provides an initial review of community-based services and their availability:

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Priority**Availability**

1. SUBSTANCE ABUSE**WAITING LIST**

Two local AODA providers provide services to persons involved in the criminal justice system who have a history of mental health issues and who require more intensive outpatient oversight and case management. The level and intensity of services will be determined following the completion of a comprehensive AODA assessment, conducted by the County Central Intake Unit. Availability of needed services is dependent upon the level of services assessed, including: inpatient, waiting list up to 120 days; intensive outpatient, waiting list up to 60 days; outpatient, waiting list up to 45 days; aftercare (AA/NA or other support group), no waiting list.

2. EMPLOYMENT TRAINING**AVAILABLE**

The One-Stop Job Center provides no-cost vocational and career development assessment, and placement services.

Priority**Availability**

3. EDUCATION**AVAILABLE**

The local Technical College provides low-cost day and evening HSED/GED education classes. Enrolment in the program requires a brief interview, an educational assessment, and copies of high school transcripts to determine scope of courses needed to complete and whether the student will need special education assistance.

CASE MANAGEMENT: Describe supervision/service delivery plan (frequency of contacts, substance testing, treatment needs, other needs, etc)

SIGNATURE:

DATE:

Cc:

AIM Screening/Assessment Tools

-**The Brief Jail Mental Health Screen** is an 8-Item scale designed to determine the need of further mental health assessment of individuals incarcerated in the criminal justice system. The tool has been validated in numerous setting including both all male and all female populations. Scores range from 0 to 8, with 0 indicating little or no presenting mental health symptoms to 8 indicating significant presenting mental health symptoms. The Brief Jail Mental Health Screen has been shown to be an effective screening instrument for males and females (Steadman, Robbins, Islam & Osher, Revalidating the brief jail mental health screen to increase accuracy for woman. *Psychiatric Services*. 2007 Dec; 58 (12): 1598-601).

-**The UNCOPE** is a six-item AODA screen developed on clinical and corrections populations designed to determine the presence and severity of the substance abuse disorders. Scores range from 0 to 6, with 0 indicating little or no substance abuse indicators to 6 indicating significant substance abuse indicators. The UNCOPE has performed consistently across gender and ethnic subgroups (Campbell, Hoffman, Hoffman & Gillasp, Uncope: A Screen for Substance Dependence among State Prison Inmates. *The Prison Journal*, Vol. 85, No. 1, 7-17, (2005).

-**The SOCRATES tool** is an experimental instrument that is designed to assess the readiness of change in substance abusers. The SOCRATES is a 19-item self-assessment scored on a 5 point Likert scale. Each item uses "I" statements about drug or alcohol use and asks that the subject to rank each statement from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The 19 scores factor into three domains: Recognition, Ambivalence, and Taking Steps. –

- The Recognition domain measures the client's comprehension of having a substance abuse problem.
- The Ambivalence domain measures a client's uncertainty about whether they have a problem or not.
- The Taking Steps domain measures a client's progress towards starting to change/address their AODA problem.

-**The Level of Service Inventory-Revised** can be used on male and female offenders in prison, jail or community-based settings. Scores on the LSI-R range from theoretical minimums of zero to a maximum of 54. However, it should be noted that few cases of zero or more than 50 are documented. The 54 items are grouped into ten domains that represent key criminogenic risk factors.

Risk Assessment –LSI-R Domains

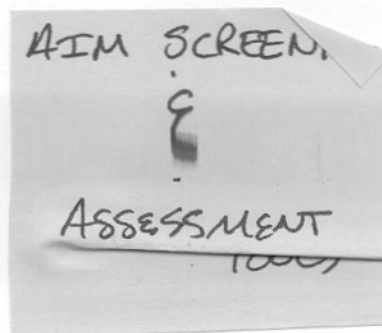
Criminal History (10)

Education/employment (10)

Financial (2)

Family/Marital (4)

Accommodation (3)



Leisure/Recreation (2)
Companions (5)
Alcohol/Drug Problems (9)
Emotional/Personal (5)
Attitudes/Orientation (4)

(Note: Number of items in each domain in parentheses)

The LSI-R provides a very concrete measure of the risk principle, which states that higher risk offenders will likely reoffend if not treated, and that low risk offenders are not likely to re-offend even without treatment. It appears that the risk principle is well supported in previous research. The LSI-R scores can be divided into various nominal risk levels. The publishers of the LSI-R provide five levels of risk (¹ Source: D.A. Andrews and James L. Bonta. 2001. LSI-R User's Manual. New York: MHS.).